



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

It is unfortunate that in the translation too much effort has been made to preserve French idioms. This has resulted, of course, in bad English, sometimes in sentences which are well nigh incomprehensible. On page 226, for example, this sentence occurs, "In the conservative ranks only a few rare independents expressed the indignation." On page xxxviii of the preface a passage from De Tocqueville's *Democracy in America* is translated as follows: "The ruling class of the Empire was, pre-eminently, a syndicate of protection guilty of much egotism, and with a taste which was dangerous to immobility."

A. L. LOWELL.

A Students' History of the United States. By EDWARD CHANNING, Professor of History in Harvard University. (New York: The Macmillan Co. 1898. Pp. xi, 603.)

A School History of the United States. By JOHN BACH McMASTER, Professor of American History in the University of Pennsylvania. (New York, Cincinnati, Chicago: The American Book Company. 1897. Pp. 476, 31.)

The Student's American History. By D. H. MONTGOMERY. (Boston and London: Ginn and Co. 1897. Pp. 523, lv.)

A History of the United States for Schools. By WILBUR F. GORDY, Principal of the North School, Hartford. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1898. Pp. xi, 478.)

PROFESSOR CHANNING'S book, decidedly the best one-volume American history yet published, is admirably fitted for use as a text-book with advanced secondary classes. In the preface the author has explained that his purpose in the publication of this work is to provide a text-book suited to the needs of the senior class in high schools and academies. He believes that "the serious study of American history more fitly follows than precedes other countries and belongs to the maturer years of school life." The book is not adapted to the use of young pupils. The author assumes a considerable knowledge of American history on the part of pupils from the use of more elementary text-books in the lower grades. He accordingly omits all the stock stories and anecdotes which form so large a part of our elementary text-books. The work is scholarly, dignified and interesting. It is full of suggestions for both teachers and pupils. Miss Anna Boynton Thompson of Thayer Academy has written a chapter entitled "Suggestions to Teachers" in which she has described her own methods of teaching. These suggestions will be very helpful to the teacher if he accepts them as "suggestions" and not as rules. Some of the suggestions would be impracticable with a large class. They should prove of peculiar value in preparing pupils for the new requirements for entrance to college. Especially valuable and useful are the marginal references on every page to standard works which contain a fuller account of each topic. Each chapter is headed by a list of books, special ac-

counts, sources and bibliography, maps and illustrative material. In the last are found the names of titles of books of American literature. Everything is done to stimulate and aid a more thorough investigation by the student.

The introduction is a study of the land and its resources and shows the influence of geographical conditions in the development of the country. Of the 600 pages 450 are given to the period since 1760. Considerable space is devoted to constitutional and industrial history not found in more elementary text-books. To do this the author was of course compelled to omit many topics. The military events of the War of 1812 are described in $4\frac{1}{2}$ pages. The same space is given to the period from 1775 to 1783 as to the next period from 1783 to 1789. More attention is paid to the campaigns of the Civil War. It is unfortunate that the author did not have more space to describe more fully the struggle between the French and the English for the possession of the continent. The author displays a judicial and impartial spirit in relation to all controverted questions. This is especially noticeable in the consideration of such topics as the administration of Andros in Massachusetts, the persecution of the Quakers at Boston, the effect of the English navigation laws, the character and treatment of the Loyalists and the execution of André. The maps are not numerous but sufficient, while there is a gratifying absence of cheap illustrations. The volume contains many excellent portraits. The period since 1789 is treated by topics. The old arbitrary division by administrations is properly abandoned and is replaced by the following divisions: Federalist Supremacy, 1789-1800; Jeffersonian Republicans, 1801-1812; War and Peace, 1812-1829; the National Democracy, 1829-1844; Slavery in the Territories, 1844-1859; Secession, 1860-1861; The Civil War, 1861-1865; National Development, 1865-1897. A few minor errors have escaped the proof-readers, which should be corrected in the next edition. On page 268 we read that the President in 1829 was elected by a minority vote and on page 396 we learn that Jackson was elected in 1829 by a popular majority of about 140,000. In 1825 Jackson received 99 electoral votes instead of 89, as given on p. 390. The map on p. 116, representing the original grant of Pennsylvania to William Penn, is inaccurately drawn. Gold was discovered in California on January 24, 1848, instead of January 19, as stated in a sentence on p. 453, which is inconsistent with the statement on the same page that it was discovered ten days before the signing of the treaty of peace on February 2. On p. 478 we find "seven out of every ten voters were now slaveholding whites" and on p. 502 "No doubt it is true that only one voter in seven was a slaveholder." James G. Blaine would not usually be spoken of as a "Stalwart," at least he is not so regarded by friends of Roscoe Conkling.

The chief feature of Professor McMaster's work is the excellent descriptions of the social progress of the people. About one-fourth of the volume is devoted to the following chapters: Mechanical and Industrial Progress, Life in the Colonies, The Rising West, Highways of Trade and

Commerce, Growth of the Northwest. The character of these chapters can best be shown by a few quotations. "No man in the country in 1763 had ever seen a stove, or a furnace, or a friction match, or an envelope, or a piece of mineral coal. From the farmer we should have to take the reaper, the drill, the mowing machine, and every kind of improved rake and plow, and give him back the scythe, the cradle, and the flail. From our houses would go the sewing machine, the daily newspaper, gas, running water; and from our tables, the tomato, the cauliflower, the egg-plant, and many varieties of summer fruits. We should have to destroy every railroad, every steamboat, every factory and mill, pull down every line of telegraph, silence every telephone, put out every electric light, and tear up every telegraph cable from the beds of innumerable rivers and seas. We should have to take ether and chloroform from the surgeon, and galvanized iron and India rubber from the arts, and give up every sort of machine moved by steam." "What a strange world Washington would find himself in if he could come back and walk along the streets of the great city which now stands on the banks of the Potomac and bears his name. He sees a great wagon or a white trolley car marked United States Mail, and on inquiry is told that the money now spent by the government each year for the support of the post-offices would have more than paid the national debt when he was President. He hears with amazement that there are now 75,000 post-offices, and recalls that in 1790 there were but seventy-five. He picks up from the sidewalk a piece of paper with a little pink something on the corner. He is told that the portrait on it is his own, that it is a postage stamp, that it costs two cents, and will carry a letter to San Francisco, a city he never heard of, and, if the person to whom it is addressed cannot be found, will bring the letter back to the sender, a distance of over 5000 miles. In his day a letter was a single sheet of paper, no matter how large or small, and the postage on it was determined not by weight, but by distance, and might be anything from six to twenty-five cents."

It is unfortunate that Professor McMaster did not devote his whole volume to such descriptions, which constitute the really valuable part of this work. Aside from these chapters the book differs little from the many other elementary text-books in use in our elementary schools. The political and constitutional history is necessarily very abridged, and many important topics are omitted altogether. For example the only attention which the very numerous and influential body of Loyalists of the Revolution receives is in a foot-note which says "Not all the colonists desired independence. Those who remained loyal to the King were called Tories." In the foot-notes, however, the author has given references to standard works which do much to correct this fault.

The volume contains many excellent features. The maps are good and the illustrations are interesting. The style is clear and concise, and the book is well adapted to the use of elementary classes.

Mr. Montgomery's book is an expansion of his *Leading Facts of American History*. There are 523 pages of text with an appendix which

contains the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, a short list of books on American history, various useful tables and a list of authorities which are referred to in the text by numbers. The tone of the book is moderate and judicial. The style is clear and concise and sometimes interesting. The author treats all phases of our history, with perhaps somewhat less attention to the history of the political parties. Large attention is properly given to the influence of mechanical inventions. The maps are unusually satisfactory, and the copies of old manuscripts and letters add greatly to the interest of the book. The usual arrangement and division of the subject is followed, which is not altogether fortunate, particularly in the periods since 1789. To divide by administrations the history since the adoption of the Constitution cannot but be somewhat arbitrary and misleading. The author has wisely omitted all so-called "suggestive" questions which seldom serve any purpose other than padding. The list of authorities at the close of the volume, although chosen with great care, will we fear be seldom consulted. If the same titles had been given as foot-notes or had been arranged on the margin of each paragraph they would have done much to stimulate further study.

The author has been too generous in the use of bold type. The announcement at the head of each paragraph of all it contains often destroys the interest of the reader. These lines in heavy type occur so frequently that they divert rather than attract attention. Each chapter is closed by a summary which is sometimes useful but often unnecessary and of doubtful value. These frequent summaries and paragraph headings suggest that the book is prepared to enable the student to memorize the text rather than to serve as a guide-book for a more thorough investigation of the various problems of our history. A few errors should be corrected in the text. The original grant to the Virginia Company in 1606 extended only one hundred miles into the interior and not from "sea to sea," as represented by the map on p. 29. The Pope's division of the world is not correctly represented by the map on p. 6, which represents the line established by the treaty of Tordesillas. The line drawn by Pope Alexander was 270 leagues farther east and did not touch the continent of South America. Again, it is difficult to understand from the explanation of the text by what right Virginia could claim the Northwest Territory as no mention is made of the "west by northwest" provision of the charter of 1609. On page 51 James II. is said to have fled from England to France in 1689, which of course should read 1688. There is danger of a misconception arising from the statement on page 220 that in 1789 two of Washington's cabinet were Federalists and two were Antifederalists. The division into political parties had not then arisen. Again it is hardly exact to say, as on page 225, "The Federalists were succeeded by the National Republicans (1828) the Whigs (1834) and by the Republicans (1854) of the present time." Few readers would agree with the author that "slavery was the sole cause of secession."

On the whole the book is a decided improvement on the author's

previous history, and with one exception quite equal to any text-book of American history we have seen. It is well fitted for the use of classes studying the subject for the first time, although not altogether satisfactory for more advanced classes.

Mr. Gordy has provided a readable and satisfactory history for young students. There are abundant references and maps. The book contains almost a superfluous number of illustrations, no less than 235. Some of these are good, some poor and some inexcusably bad. There are frequent summaries in the form of chronological tables. The Dred Scott decision did not permit a slave-owner to carry his slaves into free states, as the author says, but declared that slaves could not be excluded from the territories.

A. A. FREEMAN.

The History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government, 1670-1719. By EDWARD MCCRADY, Vice-president of the South Carolina Historical Society. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1897. Pp. ix, 762.)

It has been frequently stated that the small amount of space given to the southern colonies in our text-books on American history has led people to infer that the history of those colonies is devoid of interest. That such is not the fact, however, as far as South Carolina is concerned, is amply proved by the intensely interesting and magnetic volume which has recently come from the pen of Gen. McCrady.

Gen. McCrady has had unusual advantages in the preparation of his book. He is telling the story of his own state. He is personally acquainted with the places he so interestingly describes. He has had access to the manuscript documents scattered throughout the state. That he has improved his opportunities cannot be gainsaid. He has given us a book full of absorbing interest from beginning to end. His style is racy, at times jerky, yet one that kindles enthusiasm by its snap and energy. The character-sketches with which the book abounds are thoroughly entertaining.

There are, however, several faults which mar the general beauty of the work. His adoption of a strictly chronological order of events causes us at times to lose the thread of his narrative. In his enthusiasm he at times permits historical truth to disappear before flights of rhetoric. He too frequently gives abstracts of several similar documents instead of assimilating them and giving a general truth deduced from them. We hardly agree with his statement that the "punishments prescribed for blacks were not, in general, greater than those inflicted upon white men for similar offences" (p. 361). Nor do we believe that South Carolina was regarded "as more nearly allied to the island colonies than to those on the main" (p. 4). We question the accuracy of his statement that in the other colonies, except New York, the emigrants came "in the main directly from the British Islands" (p. 8), for the population of North